swing into line at once for Roosevelt. Senator Greer also said in this connection that one of the strong reasons urged up in his part of the country in favor of the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt was the effect it would have upon the Congress election. It was believed, he said, that a candidate on the Presidential ticket who would arouse so much enthusiasm among the young men as would Gov. Roosevelt, would be a very great aid in carrying close districts. There was no caucus of the Minnesota delegation this evening. but one is called for to-morrow morning at 10:30. As the convention meets, however, at 10 o'clock, this call was considered as off. If Roosevelt's name comes up before Minnetota is called all the caucus there will be will be in their seats on the convention hall floor.

The Ohio delegation had no meeting this evening and will have none to-morrow morning before the convention meets. One of the delegates said this evening that there was no desire to have Ohio put on record before the convention meets to-morrow. Out of the forty-six delegates there were a number of strong Roosevelt men. If it got rumored about that in the delegation from President McKinley's State there were even so many as half a dozen Roosevelt men who had expressed themselves as intending to vote for him, it might have more effect than the delegation as a body desired at this particular juncture.

Since the secret meeting this morning the Michigan delegation has had no caucus. One is called, however, for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It has suited the pleasure of the Michigan delegates for some reason to envelop their movements with an atmosphere of mystery, but there is no doubt from the conversation of members of the delegation this evening that Gov. Roosevelt will get practically, if not entirely the solid Michigan vote provided it becomes sufficiently clear before that State's name is called on the roll that that is the way the cat is going to jump.

Delegates from the Middle West, where the German vote is strong, are urgently insistent the nomination. They say that his name will wield a great influence with the Germans, with whom he is extremely popular. The Wisconsin delegation is particularly ardent for the New York Governor. One of the delegates said this evening that Wisconsin would yote for him first, last and all the time, no matter what he said or what they heard that he

ter what he said or what they heard that he said.

The Missouri delegates held a long secret sees on to-night and discussed the Vice-Presidency and the Quay resolution to change the basis of the representation of the States and Territories through delegates in the National Convention. While a number of delegates favored Mr. Dolliver's aspirations for the Vice-Presidency, it was the unanimous onlinon that Gov. Roosevelt's name would be the only one mentioned in the convention. Regarding the Quay resolution some of the delegates before the meeting were i clined to favor it, but after it was discussed at length it was the general opinion its adoption would be unwise. Many State delegations also considered this question to-d y and came to the conclusion that so far as could be learned at present its promulgation would result in driving thousands of colored voters from the Republican party in Northern States.

# MASSACHUSETTS AND IOWA.

### Long's Friends Hold Out for Him, but Dolliver Yield to the Roosevelt Flood.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—The Massach setts delegates are loth to think that Gov. Roosevelt is a possibility in connection with the Vice-Presidential nomination unless he formally consents to the use of his name. The friends of the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, seem to think that his nomination for Vice-President is sure with Roosevelt out of the way. Apparently they have not feared the canvass made by Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff. On Sunday the Massachuetts delegation appointed numerous sub-committees to visit delegations from other States in the interest of Mr. Long. In this way they have secured a general idea of the Vice-Presidential situation with Col. Roosevelt out of the field. They seem to think that the Administration at Washington in such an event would be extremely friendly to the Secretary nation would be exceedingly bright.

Some of the delegates of this State secure much satisfaction from the fact that William M. Plunkett of North Adams, a delegate-atlarge from Massachusetts, who is one of the chief managers of Secretary Long's canvass, isa personal friend of President McKinley. On two or three occasions when Major McKinley visited Massachusetts he was the guest of Mr. Plunkett. The delegates from Massachusetts held several meetings to-day at which the subcommittees reported progress. At one of these meeting the entire delegation from Texas was nt, and through ex-Congressman Hawley and Chairman E. H. Green of the Texas Re publican State Committee, announced that the Texas delegation was for Long to a man.

"Texas stretches her hand across the contin to clasp the hand of Massachusetts," said Haw-ley, "and we are here voluntarily to declare our not on account of where he halls from, but for what he stands for. That is the reason we love and revere him. We will be for Long until he
to nominated for Vice-President."
Mr. J. G. Lowden, Second Vice-President of

the El Paso National Bank, also paid a glowing tribute to the Secretary of the Navy, remarkand that while in the past Texas had been known as the State of short-horns, hereafter, on account of its early advocacy of Massachusetts's candidate for Vice-President, it would be known as the Long-horn State Ex-Congressman Francis C. Rockwell of Pittsfield, Mass., returned to the Texas delegation the thanks of his colleagues for their kind words, and said that Sacretary Long was gaining streamth.

turned to the Texas delegation the thanks of his colleagues for their kind words, and said that Secretary Long was gaining strength. He declared that Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Alabama and New Jersey had expressed a preference for Long, and that he had some support in Illinois, Michigan and other States.

The friends of Representative Dolliver of Fort Dodge, Ia., to-day were confident that with Roosevelt out of the way their candidate had the best chance of securing the Vice-Presidential nomination. They seemed to think that many of the Western delegates would support Dolliver, for geographical reasons, as against any candidate but Roosevelt. Mr. Dolliver's canvass is in charge of George E. Roberts, a director of the United States Mit; George W. French of Davenport, United States Senator William B. Allison and Morris D. O'Connell of Fort Dodge, who is the Solicitor of the United States Treasury. They have never seemed as confident as others that Gov. Roosevelt was eliminated from the situation, but were apparently earnest in their expressed opinion that outside of Roosevelt Mr. Dolliver had the strongest following among the delegates. They thought that under such circumstances Nebraska. Kansas, Illinois, and a large majority of the delegates from Michigan, California and other Western States would embrace the cause of Mr. Dolliver as against the rest of the field.

The Iowa delegation met in secret session tennical and after the roughly the property of the field.

the cause of Mr. Dolliver as against the rest of the field.

The Iowa delegation met in secret session to-night at the Stratford and after thoroughly discussing the Vice-Presidential situation. came to the conclusion with Mr. Dolliver that Roosevelt's nomination was to be the solution of the Vice-Presidential problem. At 9 o'clock they had practically abandoned their canvass or Dolliver, all of the Iowa delegates being of the impression that Gov. Roosevelt was to be nominated for Vice-President and that it would be a waste of time to canvass for support among the delegations of the several States.

Thorough canvasses conducted since Sunday by the Massachusetts and Iowa delegations developed the fact that nearly all of the delegates from all the States and Territories were for Roosevelt first, though many had a second ohoice lonly in event of Roosevelt's flat-footed public refusal to accept the nomination.

After the secret meeting of the Iowa delegation it was noised about that Representative Dolliver had been selected by the Roosevelt enthusiasts to present the name of the Governor of New York to the convention.

"Are you still a candidate for Vice-President?"

Mr. Dolliver was asked by The Sun correspondent to-night.

"Well," said Mr. Dolliver. "I may as well say

spondent to-night.

Well. said Mr. Dolliver. 'I may as well say
it is the general impression and desire that
Roosevelt's nomination shall be the outcome you going to place Gov. Roosevelt in ation?" was asked. I know I am not a delegate or an alter-

This was not known when Mr. Dolliver was caked to present Mr. Roosevelt's name, so Lafayette Young of Des Moines, who was to have nominated Mr. Roosevelt's name before the convention.

## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

### QUAY'S RESOLUTION TO REDUCE THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

He Offers an Amendment to the Report of the Committee on Rules Declaring That Representation in the Next Convention Shall Be Based Upon the Number of Republican Votes Cast-Another Amendment Calling for a Reduced Convention Representation and a Similar Reduction in the Congress Representation of the Southern States-Action on the Matter Postponed Until To-day-Great Reception for Quay - Roosevelt Also Cheered Mightily - The Veterans of the Convention of '56 Presented - Routine Work of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The second day's ession of the Republican National Convention was short. It began at noon and ended at shortly after 3 o'clock. It then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. To-morrow the President will be renominated and a Vice Presidential candidate selected. There will be many speeches to-morrow, but everything must end before dark for the reason that there are no lights in the convention hall. So it is promised that the work of this convention will

be over by to-morrow evening. The session to-day was given up to routine for the reason that they developed indications that may turn out to be mighty interesting tomorrow. The great man of to-day's session was the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania. The next great man was the Hon. cheers Mr. Quay was far ahead of Mr. Roosevelt. Whether the cheers for Mr. Quay were an evidence of local feeling or not no one can That he wasvociferouslyapplauded there is not the slightest mistake. Every time that Mr. Quay took a hand in the proceedings he was cheered

When Gov. Roosevelt entered the convention he was received with resounding applause. It was a reception which should have been

Another vast audience was on hand in the convention hall. Not the least interesting gentleman was the Chinese Minister in all higorgeous attire. He smiled benignantly through his gold-bowed spectacles and acknowledged in clever English the salutations of the Republican statesmen and their friends. Minister Wu said that he had merely come to Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing a National Con

### PRAYER POR THE SESSION.

Temporary Chairman Wolcott sent word to the band to come out with "The Star Spangled Banner," and all the patriotic airs, and the band obediently complied. At the proper time when the convention was ready for work the Rev. Charles M. Boswell delivered the prayer as follows: "Our Heavenly Father, we come to The

as the creator of men and the upholder of governments. Our fathers trusted in Thee and were helped, and where they led may we gladly and boldly follow. We thank Thee for the land in which we live, for its beloved ruler, the prosperity of its people, and the victories of its army and navy. May these be abundantly continued. We bless Thee for having brave and wise men in charge of our executive, legislative and judicial affairs in trying times May it always be so with America. We praise Thee for these men who have left their occupations and homes to transact business for their country by attending this convention. May Thy special favor rest upon them. Guide them in their deliberations, platform and candidates, and may these be such as shall be approved by the people and may they continue to keep our dear old country, whose flag we love today better than ever before, in the lead among those respected for righteousness, liberty and humanity. Give these delegates and their friends a healthful and pleasant stay among us and preserve their loved ones from harm while they are absent from them. Specially remember those who are bearing arms for us in distant lands and hasten the day when all wars shall cease and Thine shall be the honor and glory forever. Amen.

s always a clique in Republican National Conventions who believe it to be necessary to applaud the prayer. This was done yesterday porary Chairman Wolcott, as soon as quiet was restored, called the notice of the convention to the fact that fifteen of the survivors of the first Republican National Convention of 1856 held in this city were present.

"They have with them," continued Senator Wolcott, "the original flag and banner that were displayed in that memorable gathering. I beg leave to present them with their historic memeritos."

GREAT RECEPTION TO THE SURVIVORS OF '56. Amid great applause the fifteen veteran stepped to the front of the platform and faced the convention. They carried with them a time-worn American flag and a small banner n which these words appeared: "Fremont Republican Party, organized February 22d, 1856,

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was one of the survivors, and so was the Rev. Dr. Edgar Levy, who made the prayer in the first Republican National Convention held in this city. The delegates and the vast audience gave the survivors a great reception. A secretary of the convention then read the following address to the convention on behalf of the survivors of 1856:

"To the Republican party in National Con-rention, assembled in Philadelphia, June 19

to us by the Hon. Mark A. Hanna, chairman of your National Convention, to be present at your convention as honorary members:

"Whereas, We, the survivors of the original Republican Convention, held in Pittsburg, Feb. 22, 1856, do regret exceedingly the inability of many of said members to accept your kind invitation, owing to advanced age, and at a meeting of the National Fremont Assoclation, held in Pittsburg, June 18, 1900, it was resolved, Major R. H. Long, Secretary, and J. K. Conner be instructed to represent us in your distinguished assembly. We send their greetings, and having remained faithful to its principles for forty-four (44) years, we shall continue the same unto the end; and heartily Indorsing the administration of William McKinley, which gives us such unbounded prosperity. Yours respectfully,

"R. H. Long, Secretary." The episode was one of the pleasantest in the

convention.

Temporary Chairman Wolcott then called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and this was submitted by Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, chairman of the committee. It was adopted without debate. When Mr. Payne read the J. Edward Addicks delegation of Delaware had been seated the friends of Mr. Addicks set up a great howl of joy. When Mr. Payne named the delegates from Hawaii there was more cheering. By the way, the Hawaiians were provided to-day with a standard just like those of other States and Terri-tories. It was missing yesterday, but when it was supplied to-day everybody seemed to be

Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts had been selected to be permanent chairman of the convention and Temporary Chairman Wolcott appointed Gov. Shaw of Iowa and Gov. Rooseveit of New York to escort Senator Lodge to the platform. When these three Republican statesmen advanced to the rostrum mighty applause was heard. When they were in the presence of Temporary Chairman Wolcott the cheering became more pronounced. Cries of

over the hall. The little ceremony was quickly over and Permanent Chairman Lodge began his speech, which appears elsewhere in The

Senator Lodge's speech was considered scholarly effort and there were points in it which received hearty approval. The sentence, "We are the party of to-day, with cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows," was

especially applauded.

"M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT." Then came the presentations of gavels to the permanent chairman of the convention. Island handed up a fine gold-mounted gavel and then came John W. Langley of Kentucky, who presented a plain wooden gavel. He made a little speech and wound it up by declaring that this campaign was to be one of victory for "McKinley and Roosevelt." There was a great laugh at this, followed by greater cheers. Mr. Langley admitted that it was a little slip, but nevertheless the sentiment he had uttered was his heart.

QUAY GETS AN OVATION. It was then time for the Committee on Rules o report and this report was read by Gen. Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania. Every one thought that there would not be any trouble over the report of the Committee on Rules for the reason that it was considered a sort of routine chapter of the convention. But no sooner had Gen. Bingham finished reading his report than former Senator Matthew Stanley Quay was on his feet at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation. It was at that time that the Quay demonstration swept over the convention just about half of the delegates jumped to their feet and riproared whooping cheers for the Pennsylvanian. They were taken up by the great audience, which was also on its feet cheering for Mr. Quay. It was a great ovation that

Mr. Quay had to wait quite half a minute before he could announce why he was on his feet. He then proclamed that he objected to two of the rules which had been reported by Gen. Bingham, namely, rule No. 1 and rule

They are:

I.—The convention shall consist of a of delegates from each State equal to the number of each Senator and Rertive in Congress; six delegates each the Territories of Arizona, Indian Ter-New Mexico and Oklahoma, four from two from the District of Columbia and my Harraii.

ritory. New Mexico and Oklahoma, four Irom Alaska, two from the District of Columbia and two from Hawaii.

Rule XII.—A Republican National Committee snall be appointed to consist of one member from each State, Territory, Alaska, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, Alaska, the District of Columbia and Hawaii shall name, through its chairman, a person who shall act as member of said committee. Such committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the National Committee within sixty days at least before the time fixed for said meeting, and each Congressional district in the United States shall elect its delegates to the National Convention in the same way as the nomination of a member for Congress is made in said district, and in Territories the delegates to the convention shall be elected in the same way as a nomination of a delegate to Congress is made, and said National Committee shall prescribe the mode of selecting the delegates for the District of Columbia. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the National Convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as a delegate is elected. Delegates-attarge for each State and their alternates shall be elected by State conventions in their respective States.

Ex-Senator Quay started to read an amend-

Ex-Senator Quay started to read an amendment to those two rules. It declared:

ment to those two rules. It declared:

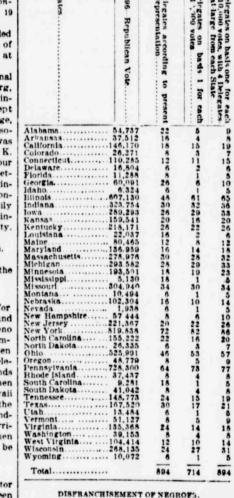
Resolved, That hereafter each State shall be
entitled to four delegates at-large and one
additional delegate for each 10,000 votes or
majority fraction thereof cast at the last preceding Presidential election for Republican
electors, and four delegates from each Territory and the District of Columbia, and that
the methods for the election of such delegates
shall be provided for by the National Committee.

Senator Platt of New York rose to second Mr. Quay's amendment, but he was compelled to sit down because of the great cheers which again ascended for Quay. Great voices roared "Platform, platform, platform," and when he could get a word in edgewise Senator Foraker delegation, shouted:

"Quay, take the platform; get up there. Mr. Quay started for the platform and nodded to Permanent Chairman Lodge. Senator Hanna was almost beside Senator Lodge, but Mr. Quay did not look at him. In a nonchalant way he turned around and faced the audience and waved his amendment at them to ask them out for him, and there was a great waving of handherchiefs and umbrellas and hats. When order was restored Mr. Quay said that it was not his intention to have the convention vote to-day on his amendments for the reason that he believed that the subject was so vital to the interests of the Republican party in the nation that it should go over until to-morrow Meantime all would have an opportunity to discuss and think over the amendment.

Mr. Quay then read from a printed table of statistics the Republican vote in the various States, their representation in National Conventions under the present system, what their and, finally, the States which would be the gainers and losers by the amendments. The number of delegates in a Republican National Convention under the present system is 894 With no delegates-at-large under Mr National Convention would be 714 votes, but with Mr. Quay's demand for four delegatesat-large for each State the same number of delegates-894-would still be returned in a Republican National Convention.

Senator Quay's resolution would change



Mr. Henry E. Tiepke, the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, who held the proxy of Gen. Brayton the Nationa Committeeman of Rhode Island, at the meeting of the National Committee which conside this question in a different phase the other day, s a delegate. He was urgently backing Quay to-day in the convention upon this Southern representation proposition. The resolution "Teddy," "Teddy," "Teddy," were heard all offered by Mr. Tiepke, which the National Committee tabled by a vote of 23 to 19, read as

Whereas, The present basis of representa-tion in Republican National Conventions is based upon the representation of the several States and Territories in the Congress of the United States, which under existing political conditions is manifestly unjust and inequit-able and

United States, which under existing political conditions is manifestly unjust and inequitable, and

Whereas. The representation in Congress now accorded to the several States of the Union on the basis of Article XIV, section 2 of the Constitution, ought to be modified, so that in every State wherein the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants thereof, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or wherein said right is in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, representation in Congress and in the electoral college should be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens twenty-one years of age, in said State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee recommend that if the Republical party is continued in control of Congress it invoke and exercise the power of Congress granted by Article XIV, section 2, to so enforce by appropriate legislation the objects of this resolution.

It will be noticed that the disfranchisement of the colored men of the South is, under the Quay resolution, only used as a means of changing the representation of the Southern States in the National Convention, while the Tiepke resolution proposes a reduction in such repre-sentation from the Southern States not only in the National Convention, but proportionately in Congress and in the electoral college. Delegate McCall of Tennessee objected to Mr. Quay's proposition that the matter should

John R. Lynch of Mississippi then introduced the following substitute to Mr. Quay's proposed amendment:

In any States wherein the right to vote is de-nied to any of the male inhabitants thereof on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or wherein said right is in any way abridged for the same reason, representa-tion in Congress should be reduced in the pro-portion which the whole number of male in-habitants so deprived of the right to vote shall bear to the whole number of male inhabitants 21 years of age in said State.

Mr. Lynch's substitute was not considered germane to the question and it was not enertained. Finally, Mr. Quay's suggestion that the amendments go over until to-morrow was accepted.

After the consideration of the Quay proposition was postponed, Mr. Tiepke visited several delegations and afterward said that many delegates favored his proposition, which was abled by the National Committee, instead of "the half-way plan" suggested by Mr. Quay. Mr. Tiepke declared that Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Oregon would favor his resolution as a substitute for the Quay proposition, while Ohio and New York would be divided upon the quesion. He said that his proposition would require a Constitutional amendment, and as it would result in a decrease in the representation of the Southern States in Congress and in the elecoral college, the Southern colored population, if any action is to be taken upon the question, are in favor of his resolution rather than hat of Mr. Quay's, as they realize that the Southern politicians would not debar them from suffrage if, in return, their Congressional and electoral college representation was to be

It has been known for a number of months that Senator Hanna does not favor Mr. Quay's amendment. He does not believe in it at all. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin submitted pracically the same amendment to the Republican National Committee when it met in Washington last winter to name Philadelphia as the convention town. Senator Hanna easily defeated t then and he and his friends believe that Mr. Quay's attitude in the convention to-day means that Mr. Quay has started out to fight Senator Hanna for fair. Senator Foraker of Ohio, enator Platt of New York and quite a number of others, it was declared, are arrayed on the side of Mr. Quay and if present indications do not fail there will be a pretty little circus over

### the matter in the convention to-morrow. PAIRBANKS PRESENTS THE PLATFORM

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Platform, read that lengthy document from the platform. It will be found n full elsewhere in THE SUN

## SENATOR PLATT LEAVES FOR HOME Just before Senator Fairbanks finished read-

ing the platform Senator Platt left the convention to return to New York. His son Frank Senator Platt looked a little better this morn ing, but his walk is feeble and for the last twenty-four hours he has suffered excruciating pain from that broken rib.

# NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The States and Territories then named their members for the Republican National Committee. The new committee is as follows: Alabama, no selection; Arkansas, Powell layton; California, James D. Barnes: Colorado, E. S. Wolcott: Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley: Delaware, J. Edward Addicks; Florida, John B. Long: Georgia, J. W. Lyon: Idaho, George I. Shoup: Illinois, Fraem Stewart; Indiana, Harry S. New: Iowa, Ernest E. Hart: Kansas, D. W. Mulvane; Kentucky, J. W. Yerkes; Louisi-Maryland, E. McComas; Massachusetts, George Von L. Meyer: Michigan, W. H. Elliott, Minnesota. Thomas H. Sheldon: Mississippi, H. C. Tur-De Witt; Nebraska, R. P. Snyder: Nevada, B. I. Flanagan; New Hampshire, Charles T. Means, New Jersey, Franklin Murphy; New York, Frederick S. Gibbs; North Carolina, J. C. Pritchard; North Dakota, Alexander McKenzie; Ohio, George B. Cox: Oregon, George A. Steele: Pennsylvania, M. S. Quay; Rhode Island, Charles R. Brayton: South Carolina, E. A. Webster: South Dakota, J. M. Green: Tennessee, W. P. Brownlow; Texas, no selection; Utah, no selection; Bowden; Washington, G. H. Baker; West Virginia, N. B. Scott; Wisconsin, H. C. Payne; Wyoming, Willis Vanderventer; District of Columbia, Myran N. Parker; Alaska, J. S. Hyde; Arizona, William M. Griffith; Indian Territory, William M. Millett; New Mexico, Solomon Luna; Oklahoma Territory, William Gorine; Hawaii, Harold M. Sewall.

The committee is without a chairman. Every one believes here to-night that Mr. Hanna is to continue as chairman of the committee. Senator Hanna said that he would not speak on this subject at this time. On motion of Senator Foraker the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock

# ALL CONTESTS SETTLED.

One Is Punched in the Face. Credentials ended its work at 6 o'clock this morning, having sat continuously for eleven mittee in making up the temporary roll was Indorsed. The contesting delegates began to get uneasy about midnight, and from then on they lost their good nature rapidly.

At about half past 4 W. H. Love and Walter Burns, contesting delegates from Texas, got Burns had made to the committee in the course of the Texas contests. Love accused Burns of making untrue statewhich Burns said he had never ments, which burns said he had never uttered. Thereupon Love called Burns a liar and Burns gave Love a punch in the face. Several friends prevented Love from attacking Burns. Afterward one negro contestant called another a liar. One of them had a kaife in his hand and threatened to carve up his opponent. The men in the corridor kept them apart.

# MORE FREAK BETTING.

Wall Street Men Risk Another Dollar or

reports put about in a weak stock market, the 'rumor" that Roosevelt and not McKinley would e the nominee of the Republican National Convention for President, was circulated in Wall Street. There were some small bets on the Stock Exchange and on the curb, the latter opening at i to 20 and running down to 1 to 5. George Lancon bet some money at 1 to 20 and 1 to 10, and, it was learned, has \$100 in all wagered against \$1,000 that Roosevelt will be the nomi-nee for the head of the ticket.

Reviews the Condition of the People in 1896 and at Present-Party Pledges, Especially Those Relating to the Tartff and the Gold Standard, Kept-The Conduct of the War -Gold Standard to He Maintained-Combinations of Capital-The Protective Princi. ple-Reduction of War Taxes Favored-An American Canal Across the Isthmus-The Boer War - The Philippines and Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—This was the platorm adopted unanimously to-day by the Republican National Convention:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Cenvention, looking back on an unapproached record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to the Republican hief Magistrate and a Republican Congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed.

The Democrats had no other plan with which improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

## THE COUNTRY'S GREAT PROSPERITY

The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed and the Republican promise has been redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controvers as to the value of any Government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands

higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this-that while during the whole period of 107 years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,-028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,094, and while the American people, sustained by this Republicar legislation, have been achieving these splend d triumphs in their business and commerce they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights

### HIGR PURPOSE OF THE WAR

No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war un-sought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready Its fleets were cleared for action, its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom" and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

ADMINISTRATION OF M'KINLEY INDORSED. We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation, walking untried naths and assuming unforeseen responsibilities. President McKinley has been in every upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business pros-perity is public confidence in the good sense of the Government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

### GOLD STANDARD INDORSED We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fiftysixth Congress by which the parity of all our

money and the stability of our currency upon

a gold basis have been secured.

We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity. and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day.

# OPPOSITION TO FREE SILVER.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and dis-credited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair th country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democrati party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

TRADE RESTRICTION OPPOSED.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest cooperation of capital to meet nev business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create mon opolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of roducers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

# We renew our faith in the policy of protec

tion to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market, competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured. and wages in every department of labor mainand wages in every department of labor main-tained at high rates, higher now than ever he-fore, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and pro-tected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

THE PLATFORM FOR 1900.

REPUBLICAN DECLARATION OF PARTY
FAITH AND PURPOSES.

Reviews the Condition of the People in 1896

Reviews the Condition of the People in 1896

TO RESTORE THE FLAG TO THE SEA. Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defence and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling motive for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

## LIBERAL PENSIONS FAVORED.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws founded in this just sentiment should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

FITNESS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba. Porto Rico. Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in those territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

THE NEGRO VOTE. THE NEGRO VOTE.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchises. Devices of State whether by statutory or Constitutional enactment to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

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Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several States.

We favor the extension of the rural free-delivery service wherever its extension may be justified. In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes in the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for the irrigation of the respective States and Territories.

Territories.

We favor home rule and the early admission
to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico.
Arizona and Oklahoma. REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40.000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent. bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE CANAL. AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE CANAL.

We favor the construction, owner-bip, control and protection of an Isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the Open Door in China. NEW CABINET PLACE.

NEW CABINET PLACE.

In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries in the charge of a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American Government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

PRAISE FOR WOMEN'S HELP IN THE WAR We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid Association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful cooperation in all works of education and industry.

CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his proposed in security to be commended in security. course is especially to be commended in secur-ing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific. Every American interest has been safeguarded.

THE SOUTH APRICAN WAR.

We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of the Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President and imposed upon us by the Hague Treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

We commend the annexation of the Hawaiian I-lands.

PHILIPPINES POLICT. THE SOUTH APRICAN WAR

In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibilities of our victories in the Spanish war the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands.

"That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples.

PLEDGES TO CUBA TO BE KEPT. PLEDGES TO CUBA TO BE KEPT.

PLEDOES TO CUBA TO BE KEPT.

The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter, this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

### WOODRUFF HOLDS RECEPTIONS. People Throng the Lieutenant - Governor Rooms to Shake Hands With Him.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20. - Lieut.-Gov. Tim-

thy L. Woodruff has reaped the reward to-day dacy for the Vice-Presidential nomination which he received from the New York State delegation on Tuesday evening. Mr. Woodruff has held two big receptions in the New York State headquarters. Delegates to the convention, visitors to the city and residents of Philadelphia have taken advantage of the op-

ortunity to shake hands with him. To-night his right arm is sore from finger tips to shoulder blade, and he says that he hopes he will never have to shake hands again as many times as he has to-day. Mr. Woodruff has been happy and good natured. He said to-night that there was not anything new about his boom, but his friends declare that delegates to the convention from all parts of the country have been dropping in at his headquarters on the third floor of the Hotel Walton all day long to say that they are for him and that he will have their support in the convention. The Hon. William Berri and the Hon. George E. Waldo have been in command of Mr. Woodruff's headquarters. Early to-



Rub and scrub as much as you will and you can't wash the color

That's one why that our boys' blouse waists have won mothers' The other why? Price.

Less than anybody else sells them anywhere else, we believe; sizes 6 to 12. 85 cents.

Our boys' best negligee shirts are priced \$2.25; nobody else can get them-our own patterns and combinations.

Other good kinds, \$1 and \$1.25. ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Thursday & Friday. Clearing Sale of Ladies' Tailor-made Suits,

in gray and tan homespuns; also blue and black cheviots, silk lined throughout,

\$19.50, 22.50, value \$32.50 & \$37.50.

Also a full assortment of

Linen & Piqué Suits, \$12.50 up. Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

thought his experience as presiding officer of the New York State Senate qualified him to

Mr. Woodruff remarked to a friend that he supposed a good many of these visitors were

Mr. Woodruff remarked to a friend that he supposed a good many of these visitors were animated by nothing more serious than curiosity, but that some of them were really interested in his canvass for the high office to which he aspires. Mr. Woodruff was glad to see all of them, and said so in a way which made them believe it. About 11 o'clock he started for the Convention Hall, accompanied by Mrs. Woodruff, They watched the proceedings together, and when the session adjourned Mr. Woodruff hustled back to the Walton. As he entered the main corridor of the hotel he was recognized and somebody said:

"Three cheers for the next Vice-President."

The corridor was pretty well filled with men and they gave the three cheers. Mr. Woodruff bowed his acknowledgments and went directly to the headquarters of the New York State delegation. Word spread about the hotel rapidly that he was there, and people began to crowd into the big room to take a look at him and shake hands with him. They came in so rapidly that it was evident pretty quickly that Mr. Woodruff was in for a session of handshaking. He stood up in the rear of the room and visitors passed in front of him, going from right to left.

Mr. Woodruff stood very erect and looked very dignified and greeted everybody very cordially. The word was spread that he was holding a reception and wanted to see the people. The people responded. They came from all directions and the police on duty in the hotel corridor were obliged to go into the delegation headquarters and arrange the handshakers in line so that they could get about. The reception lasted for two hours and a half. Men and when were crowded together in the line as thick as they could be.

Finally, Mr. Woodruff was obliged to go to dinner and so me were crowded together in the line as thick as they could be.

Finally, Mr. Woodruff was obliged to go to dinner and so he went away. The crowd lingered at the headquarters and for an hour and a quarter more he shook hands steadily and smiled oordally. Then Mr. Woodruff were

State Committee where he sat down and took a rest.

To-day a story was circulated that Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee had snubbed Mr. Woodruff in the breakfast room. Mr. Hanna, as is well known, does not want Woodruff for Vice-President but the story that he had snubbed him is not true. They had a very pleusant chat at breakfast. Mr. Woodruff's friends said that one of the secondery for his nomination would come from the State of Missouri. Throughout the day Mr. Woodruff's supporters continued to say, as they have all along, that his candidacy was not in any way to interfere with the desire of many Republicans to nominate Gov. Roosevelt. They declared that Mr. Woodruff considered Gov. Roosevelt as the best possible nominee who could be selected by the convention and that at no time had he not been fully willing to retire if Gov. Roosevelt would accept the nomination.

This point was made clear by Mr. Woods.

tire if Gov. Roosevelt would accept the nomination.

This point was made clear by Mr. Woodruff's most enthusiastic supporters, all of whom said, however, that if the Governor was not the nominee they thought that Mr. Woodruff was the best man who could be found.

All sorts of Woodruff buttons appeared today. One of them is as big as a dinner plate and shows the Lieutenant-Governor gazing with statesmanlike air into the future. A McKinley and Woodruff button was on sale in Broad street at 6 o'clock. Only a few copies of it got out. Every Brooklyn man had a silk American flag supported by a bar in which was the name Woodruff. On the button of the flag was a medallion portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor On the back of this was the coat of arms of the State.

INDIANA DEMANDS ROOSEVELT.

Republicans at Home Telegraph Their Dele gates to Vote for Him. Indianapolis, June 20.—Indiana Republicans generally are expressing a desire that Gov. Roosevelt shall be nominated for second place on the Republican ticket. This sentiment has grown every hour since the discussion of candiof Mr. Woodruff's headquarters. Early today they received a call from a delegation of
kansans. These Kansans said that it was the
succept the mominated for Vicepresident but that in case he refused to accept the nomination, their second choice was
the Lieutenant-Governor.

During the morning, previous to the time
when the occupancy of their own markets,
ir constantly increasing knowledge and
il have enabled them finally to enter the
rkets of the world.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION,

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity,
they liked his pictures, which had been disdirected as to open our markets on favor-